



## HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention SOUTH CAROLINA

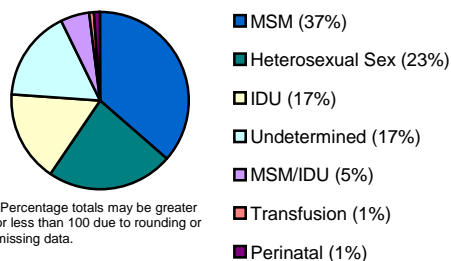
### HIV/AIDS Epidemic

South Carolina reported 11,818 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

#### Cumulative AIDS Diagnosis by Mode of Exposure, through Dec. 2004

\*N = 14,340

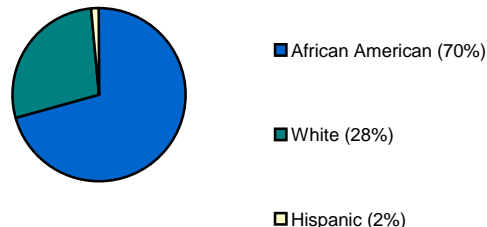
SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control



#### Cumulative AIDS Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity, through Dec. 2004

N = 14,340

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control



### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

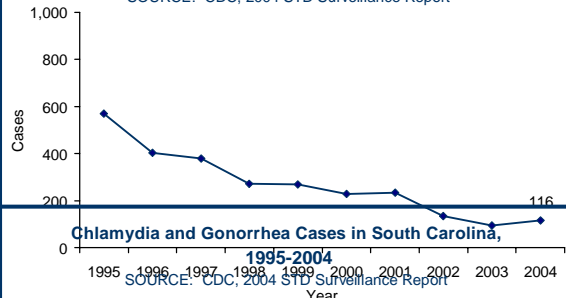
#### Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas. In South Carolina, the rate of P&S syphilis decreased 82% from 1995-2004

- South Carolina ranked 12<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states with 2.8 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 44 in 1995 to 9 in 2004.

#### P&S Syphilis Cases in South Carolina, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



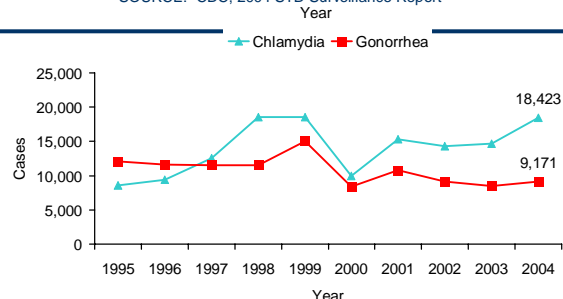
#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- South Carolina ranked 5<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (444.2 per 100,000 persons) and 3<sup>rd</sup> in the rate of gonorrhea infections (221.1 per 100,000 persons)
- Rates of chlamydia among South Carolina women (748.2 cases per 100,000 females) were 6.1 times greater than those among South Carolina men (121.7 cases per 100,000 males).

#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in South Carolina, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

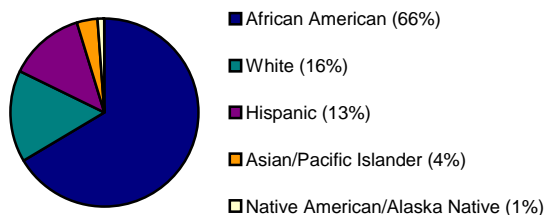


## Tuberculosis

### TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

N = 254

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, South Carolina reported

- ❑ The 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ❑ A total of 254 cases with 66% affecting African Americans and 16% affecting Whites. In all, about 15% were among foreign-born persons.

## Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

### HIV/AIDS

The South Carolina African American HIV/AIDS Council in Columbia is a community-based organization (CBO) whose mission is to improve the health status of African Americans by decreasing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Its goal is to reduce HIV transmission in South Carolina and increase access to HIV treatment and care for persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. This organization specifically targets African-American men who have sex with men and heterosexuals.

### National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to South Carolina, 2005(US\$)

<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>\$7,111,184</b>
<b>STDs</b>	<b>\$2,484,972</b>
<b>TB</b>	<b>\$1,260,247</b>

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The South Carolina State Health Department has enhanced community access to syphilis, HIV and chlamydia screening through mobile van outreach, jail-based screenings and partnerships with the South Carolina African American HIV/AIDS Council. Infectious syphilis morbidity continues to drop. Awareness campaigns with radio stations targeting African Americans and Latinos have resulted in increased referrals to the toll-free AIDS/HIV/STD hotline to learn more about HIV and STDs and clinic services.

### Tuberculosis (TB)

In response to the disproportionate number of TB cases in African Americans, the state TB control program completed the final phase of the project "Intensification of TB Prevention, Control and Elimination Activities in African American Communities in the Southeastern United States." Interventions based on a retrospective study, done in conjunction with the University of South Carolina, Institute for Families in Society, to identify the knowledge, beliefs, and values of African Americans diagnosed with or at risk for TB, will be developed, implemented, and evaluated to accelerate TB elimination in U.S.-born African Americans in two project sites in the state.

## Health Officials

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